Business Notices.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA. LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Beauty, S. C. Herraino & Co.—Genia: I am requested by Mr.

T. A. C. Cochrane of this place to say to you that on the mening of the thi must about 3 whock, his store took fire and the entire stock of goods was to streyed. The best became so suddenly
intrue that most of the goods could possibly be saved; but furtensiely his books and papers, which were in one of your
Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they
may be saide Chempion, for during the whole configuration
there was to elicessuate pouring of finne directly upon the Safe
which contained bein. And will, upon opening it the indice
was found to be cearcely warm, while the outside was most as
verily sweathed. Your, truly, N. A. McCacae.

Barring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof
Barring with Ball's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof
Barring with Ball's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof
the gravest security of any safe in the world. Also, Sideboard
one Pairor Safe, of el-sont workmanning and fluick, for plate,
to.

S. C. Herrardo & Maryin's S.

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SEVERTRES YEARS IN USE AND HAVE NEVER PARIED.

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No. 20 North Main-st., St. Louis.

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Performances every THERDAY, THEREDAY AND SATURDAY APTERNOONS.

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All the insect tribe will still.

Judge Maig. Fresident of the American Institute, says: "The
discovery of this powder by Professor Lyon is of national importaine." The Fartners' Cmb have tested it thoroughly. Locusts,
grassboppers, anis, bugs and all venuin, can be destroyed, gardens preserved and humas under pure. It is free from poison to
smarked, as we some Mr. Lyon eat it." There is no question as
to the great efficacy of this article. A few applications destroy
everything like garden-worms, bed-bugs fless, ticks, roaches,
to, it is an Assistic plant, discovered by Mr. E. Lyon. Many
invitations will be offered. Be sure it bears his address. Remember

Tie Lvon's Pownen tills insects in a trice;
While Lyon's Pitts are mixed for rate and mice.
Sample Plants, 25c.; regular size, 59c and \$1.
Banns & Farx, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Nos. 15 and
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PAMILY SEWING MACRINES. New Styles, Price from \$50 to \$100.

These Machines are admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing.

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"They are the favorites for families." - [N. Y. T. Times.
Office, No. 505 Brossway, New York. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. For all Manufacturing purposes have a great reputation hon-stly earned. All the products of these machines are in active lemand at extra prices.

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The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturors is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the Denoque Expess & Herald, The oldest paper in Iowa, Having just entered on its SEVENTERENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

It is published Dully, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, and has a vary wine circulation in lowa, Minassota, Illinois and Nebraha Territory.

Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.

J. B. Dorr & Co., Proprietors.

Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1858.

SINGER'S SEWING NACHINES.

In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity perform everywariety of Sewing, no other Sewing Machines can compare with SINGER'S. New and improved Mashines at greatly reduced prices. L. M. SINGER & Co., 458 Broadway. 550.-SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.-

PRICE OBLY FIFTY DOLLARS. For good week and good looks this machine is unequaled.

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No. 458 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of BINGRA'S SEWING MACHINES will be \$1,000 better off when the L M. BINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

HERRON'S SEWING MACHINES, Complete for #25, Be justly calebrated for their simp testy, durability and practi-al working, continue for sale at No. 447 Broadway, New-York,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY a the best mancer,
By the finest Louden and Geneva Workmen,
G. C. Alliss's, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Causi-st.

AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK-Prepared at the works in Dutchess County, from pure milk; is recommended by the New York Academy of Medicine to persons going to sea and to families who wish pure milk for their children. Depot Re. 157 Stradway

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A SERTCH OF THE TROUBLES IN UTAH. ASSTRACT OF THE LAWS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF

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PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

be the best and obsapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying at directoring the hair, the most perfect hair-dressing ever offened to the public. Sold at Noz. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents inquire for Phalon & Son's Constant Beware of counterfaits.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

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CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &C. CRETAIN CURE.

HEGEMAN & Co.'s CAMPRON ICE WITH GLYCERINE, CHEAP,

HEGEMAN & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

DYSPERSIA-WHAT IS IT! HOW CURED! DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT! HOW CURED! DYSPEPSIA is our National Disease—we'll stomach, foeble disection, distress after eating, coative habit, billous condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirite, bed tasts, coated tongue, octupedide head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the howels are constituted, resort is had to cathartics or inautives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weeken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But Humpitarys Howelfathic Dyskepsia Pillis—a simple, medicated many pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tens and restoring the integrity of the disputive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and booyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

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Price, 25 cents per box, "the directions. Six boxes, \$1.

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These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mall or express, the of sharpe, to any adaress, on receipt of the price.

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General Agent, F. V. Russtros, Orasgist, No. 10 Astor House,

and No. 417 Stream For sale sale by F. C. Welley, & Co.

No. 115 Frankin-st., and Mrs. Have, 175 Fullett-st. Streamy

FACTS.-Dr. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT ource Chronic Rheumatism, Pains of all kinds, either external or inhernal; Cronp. Collo, Dyne-tery, &c. It is warranted to perform at that is stared, or the money will be refunded. Prior 22 and 50 coats. Darov No. 56 Courtianst-st. Sold every-

HILL, INDITABLE HAIR CUTTER.—HAIR DYS Secute a bez, black or brown. Nos. I Sarelayet, N. Y.; 175. Fulton et , Broosiya; 82 Broarway Albany; Williams, crug-niet, Mangart, N. J.; 154 Washington et., Boston. Arctiz OmtPIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES

PIRE'S PEAK GOLD MINES.

CAUTION AND ADVICE TO GOLD SERVER.

We learn from our special correspondent, Mr. Daniel McCarty, who left the City of New York in distember last, for the purpose of exploring the soid regions of Pike's Peak, and who has recently starmed to Leavenworth. K. I, that these mines are expedie of yielding the predions metal in such absolutes as an expedie of yielding the predions metal in such absolutes as an expedie of yielding the predions metal in such absolutes as an expedie of yielding the predions acted to the firm of the country should be predicted to the property of the same reporting as a start to the inness early in the Spring. Mr. McCasty sho informs us that, although many of the enterplaining adventurers have entriend the master during the shirt season they have worked in the mines, they have suffered the most exters penaltic of physical informatics. Exposure to malations diseases, in the form of fever and Ague, Dysentery, Diarries, Four Cholesta and tholern Marbus, Billions, and Could be the sufference of the

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

SILVER AND FLATED WARE,

For Sale by G. G. ALLEN,

Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
Brandreth Building,
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Sold also at No. 241 Hudson st., and at

No. 276 Bowery, At 25 cents per box. Half-box, sugar-coated, 13 cents.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION! DR. CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY!

The deaths from pulmonary disease in this city alone, notwith standing all the effects of the medical profession, numbered over BIX THOUSAND FOR THE PAST TEAR!

This melancholy fact tells a sai tale of suffering-of lingering wasting disease-for which, hitherto, no remedy sould be found potent to check its fatal progress.

We believe the discovery of Dr. Chunchill one of the most important of the present day, and consider it as holding out more hope of relief to sufferers than has ever before been within

LETTER FROM DR. CHURCHILL. Read the following extract from a letter dated Paris, April 24

1858, and spurn all preparations except that sold by the under-signed, and having a fac simile signature to each bottle. No

signed, and having a for small signature to each bittle. No other is chemically pure, or properly combined:

"To be used with effect, the Hypephosphites MUST BE PERFECTLY PURE: otherwise they may, in some cases appear at To-ALTHER IREET, or even injuriced. In five cases out of eig. the Sain annually sold as pure in faris under the name of Hypephosphites are Totally Unit! FOR MEDICAL USE. I use no other treatment of any kind, unless required by the existence of complications, such as intercurrent inflammation of the lungs, disribes, catdlac circuse, &c." In all Nervous or Screfulous Complaints, Debility, Loss or

VITAL POWER, Dyspepsis, Indigestion, and Female Weaknesses, Price \$2 in ten-ounce bottles, or three bottles for \$5. The

usual discount to the trade. Circulars may be obtained by send-ing to the office. Sold wholesale and retail at the sole General Deput in the United States, No. 49 John et , N. Y.; also, by

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1859.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be sutbenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for TAR TRIBURE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greekley & Co.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this reck must be handed in To-Day. Price \$1 a line.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Africa. will close at the Post-Office this morning at 8 o'clock; but letters will be received at Cunard's Dock, Jersey City, till 9:20.

Choice spirits made merry in Boston yesterday in honor of Daniel Webster's birthday. Caleb Cushing hobnobbed with Rufus Choate and Gov. Gardner, the "temperance man of fourteen years' "standing," touched glasses with the Hon. Benismin F. Hallett.

The Senate Committee on the Post-Office re ported yesterday a bill increasing the rate of postage from three to five cents, and "restraining" the exercise of the franking privilege. We trust that Congress will have the good sense to reject the first proposition, and to modify the second so as to

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has resolved to report Mr. Mason's bill giving the President thirty millions ostensibly for the pur-

In Congress yesterday the SENATE adopted a joint resolution permitting Mr Townsend Harris to accept a gold spuff box from England. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Seward, calling for the correspondence between our Government and Spain relative to the purchase of Cuba, was adopted. The Pacific Railroad bill occupied the remainder of the session. A number of amendments were rejected, and Mr. Bigler's substitute, somewhat amended, was adopted. Finally the Sepate, after ordering the bill to be printed, that they might see what shape it now wore, adjourned in despair.

The House adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Sherman of Ohio, appointing a Committee of Five, to inquire into the truth of charges importing that the Navy Department here and in Philadelphia has been guilty of favoritism in the award of contracts, and has used the public money for partisan purposes. Should the inquiry be put into the right hands, and be prosecuted with proper diligence, some interesting discoveries may be made, even at

this late day. In Committee, the House struck out the easeting clause of Mr. Cochrane's bill to codify the Revenue laws, and then concurred, as the House, thus defeating the measure by a vote of 108 to 84. Mr. Cox of Ohio, made a speech on the " Law of growth," and the "Genius of our institutions," is which he took ultra fillibuster grounds, and talked a great deal of second-hand nonsense. He was for the arnexation of the whole world, and "the " rest of mankind." Mr. Hickman made a speech on the Tariff.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee upon the Oregon bill were presented.

Ho for Pike's Peak! There is soon to be an immense migration, especially from our Western States, to the new Dorado. The extensive facture of crops in 1858, the universal pressure of debt, the low prices realized or promised for the fraits of the husbandman's labors, the deadness of enterprise, the absence of thrift, reader such migration inevitable. There is scarcely a village west of Ohio in which some are not fitting for and impatiently awaiting the day when a start may be prudently made for the neighborhood of Pike's Peak. We shall be disappointed if less than fifty thousand persons start for the new gold diggings within the current year. Many go to dig, perhaps quite as many to speculate on the presumed necessities, or fancies, or vices, of the diggers.

&c., will be sent along in profusion, while food, clothing, animals, metals, &c., &c., will be dispatched in quantities. If the Pacific Railroad were this day completed on the central route, we are confident that the eastern third of it would pay a fair interest on its needful cost during the year 1859.

Of course, there is gold in Western Kansas-on the eastern slepe of the great mountainous basin which divides the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific, as well as on the western. W shold it, indeed, highly probable that the western or California slope, being far the abrupter, steeper, is richer in gold, on or near its surface, than the eastern. There will probably be "big strites" or rich pockets of the yellow dross found on this side, as there have been on the other; but we think they will be less abundant or less considerable than those of the Pacific slope. But the general result of these as of the other diggings will be that a very few operators therein will rapidly amass wealth; a somewhat larger number will return with something more than they carried away; while the great body of the gold-seekers will return more empty in purse, ragged in wardrobe and bankrupt in morals, than when they set off. Nineteen-twentieths of these who will go to Pike's Peak might do better at far less cost and risk, and with infinitely less privation and suffering, by simply staying where they are, and devoting their energies to the growth of Indian corn and potatoes.

Let none imagine that we make these remarks with any hope of arresting the Pike's Peak exodus. The passion for adventure, the inestiate thirst for gold, will not thus be allayed. Not the needy, the bankrupt, the thriftless only, but th usands who have good homes, loving families, fair prospects. and everything essential to human comfort, will swell the current that sets so strongly toward the new Land of Gold. The accounts likely to reach us of the starving of cattle and freezing of men around and this side of Pike's Peak will not arrest this migration; why should we hope that our remonstrances, were we inclined to make any, would prove more effective? But no-let every man follow the bent of his own genius, though that lead him to some point within the shadow of Pike's Peak. Repentance is a wholesome though not a farcinating exercise, and to know one's self a fool is often the beginning of wisdom. Many a man who has spent his little all in a wild-goose chase for gold, has returned to the shelter of the rooftree that covered his cradle, so ripened in experience and so replete with the wisdom that is taught by suffering, that the evening of his days passed far more contentedly, bappily, on the wages of daylabor, than they would have done on a modest patrimony had he never learned by privation to appreciate the blessedness of a civilized home So, friends who are tired of the tame ways of plodding, every day industry, Ho for Pike's

We publish in snother column an extract from the spirited leader of a new German E nancipation paper just issued in Missouri, called The Missouri It will be seen that in this the new journal commits itself in the broadest and freest way to the cause of Free-Soil, while in its English articles it urges the economical aspects of the question in very strong terms.

We have long held that the influence of the Germans on the future of this country was to be a most important one. Their peculiar social qualities, filling out so many notorious American deficiencies; the artistic skill of their common mechanics, so far surpassing the awkward, uninventive habits of our own workmen; and the bold thought and profound research of their learned men, whom persecution or chance has driven to this country, are contributions of immense account to the development of our people. Even the German farmers, though by no means so well adapted for the borders of civilization as the American, it is well known, give a certain stability and grace to the country-life of the far West which no other new settlers do. The new German farm, we are told, can always be distinguished from the native by the shade-trees left standing near the house, or the vines trained over the door way, or the flowers growing at the thresholds. And of all the pioneers, the Germans hold most tenaciously to the homesteads they have erected in the wilderness, forming something of a permanent society, long before the Americans have settled on a clearing which they will determine to hold as their own.

Of course, there are many countervailing influences to these, which we are all abundantly familiar with. The German skepticism and German materialism are both things to be dreaded, but not tendencies calculated specially to affect our people. We can only piy the race whose masses are so scourged by these two curses. But against ad these and similar bad effects from the German immigration, we have one grand result, which is to make the presence of the Germans in this country a blessing to all succeeding times. We mean their influence on the question of Freedom and

The instinct of the Teutonic mind is toward in dividual liberty. Nowhere has the German easily acapted himself to be a slave master. Escaping from the inequality of classes, the degradation of labor and the wrongs of governments in his own country, he cannot easily accept a system here which would only perpetuate that which he has so abhorred at home. The Teutonic idea of uberty is quite another thing from the Celtic idea. It is true that there have been in America, especially in our large cities, a disgraceful class of wealthy Germans who, just as they played the lacquey to the petty provincial aristocrats at home, so here cringe to the party in power which holds the offices; and there have been also a greater number of poorer Germans whom the old name of Demokrat-a name baptised in tears of blood throughout Europe-has beguiled here for a time to the cause of tyranny.

But these are exceptions, and predestined to be more and more rare. The Germans new in many of our Western States present almost a united front for the party of Freedom. In New-York City, they polled a large and enthusiastic vote for Fremont; and though temporarily rendered averse by an unfortunate misuaderstanding of the resolutions at the Republican Convention, we cannot doubt what their future position will be. In Texas, as is well known, they have solved the problem of raising cotton by free labor, and would now almost insure the freedom of the western part of that State, if it should be separated from the other part.

But it is in Missouri that their most important influence is to be exerted. The publishing of a new, bold Free-Soil paper in the midst of slaveholders, is only one out of a hundred indications of this influence. In St. Louis they form the bulk of the powerful party of Emancipation, which has already once Liquors, tobacco, implements of gambling, &c., sent its Representative to Congress, and which,

but for the basest fraud, would still be represented there. They have carried Alexandria and Jeforson City, and many villages along the Missouri; and now, as vine growers, they are scattering themselves over the sunny bill-tops of that beautiful State, and are everywhere swelling the ranks of the army of Emaccipation. It is asserted that in all Missouri there are only two Germans who keep slaves; and those are broken-down noblemen, who try to preserve a shabby gentitity. The German immigrants, whatever their principles were are forced by the laws of political economy, when they enter Missouri, to be Emancipationists. They compete in the market with the slaveholders; their wealth is in land and labor, both of which are injured in value by the neighborhood of Slavery; and they represent the democracy of labor, as against the aristocracy of slaveholding.

To the Germane, then, we believe in the future will be due the emancipation of the richest State of the Miss scippi Valley; but, it should be remembered, this emancipation will be very gradua - not at all so sudden as sanguine people expect, and perbaps will only finally be effected by a vigorous stimulus to the very sources themselves of German im migration.

The secret history of the statute-book of New-York, or of any other of the States of this Union, would be a most curious document. It would show that even of the public acts, so called, those of the most general and sweeping character, there is haroly one that his not originated in some particular case, and the leading influence in procuring the enactment of which was not some private interest. This is true no less of good laws than of bad ones. It is only the special, immediate and individual sufferer that knows, or at least that cares where the shoe pinches. The most importnot amendments of the law, amendments seen and acknowledged to be highly desirable by all the bench and all the bar, to be demanded alike by common sense and common justice, have yet been put off from year to year, till some lawyer, having some case in which that amendment was specially needed, has put his shoulder to the wheel, and has succeeded in obtaining its enactment. And as the law is amended, so it is campified in the same way. Unfortunately, lawyers with bad cases are at least quite as active and iedefa igable as these with good ones. We cannot but believe that it is some such influence that originated the bill now before our Assembly, repealing the act by which the parties to a suit at law are subjected to a judicial examination. The committee by which the bill has been reported may be and probably are wholly unaware of this influence; but still we cannot but believe that the bill has its crigin with some lawyer with a very bad case, and desperately atraid of the truth.

The great objection urged to the examination of the parties to a suit is, the alleged temptation it holds out to one or both of them to commit perjury. As though the man who, by his own silence, or by keeping his opponent silent, gains a bad cause through the suppression of evidence is not, in the eye of God and of common sense, just as much a perjured vilinia as though he had formally sworn falsely in court. The temptation to deny s man's own signature, or a man's own promise, held out by exempting him from testifying, and by refusing to hear as a witness the party in whose presence and for whose benefit be signed the writing or made the promise, leads to a thousand times the sin and wrong to be apprehended from the temptation to perjury growing out of the examination of the parties to a suit. Nor is it rashly to be concluded because two parties to a suit contradict each other point black, that one or the other must be perjured. In a large number of cases, both parties are equally honest in their restimony, the contrad ction growing out of lack of memory or misapprehension on one side, or on both. If the question was between hearing nobody else but the parties, or refusing to hear the parties at all, there is a very large proportion of cases which could be much more safely and intelligently decided by the help of the examination of the parties only; indeed, there is a large number of ases which can only be so decided. It is not so easy as some may imagine to give to a false story the appearance of truth, when that story is exposed to the thorough sifting of a rigor ous cross-examination. Even when the story honesaly told, a cross-examination will so bring out its inconsistences and contradictions as often to make its falsehood apparent. We can well imagize that a certain class of small lawyers may be bitterly hostile to this examination of parties, because there is nothing that can tend so much to limit the number of lawsuits. Such is the inconsistency of buman nature that many s man who would not hesitate at cheating his neigh ber by merely holding his tongue, would yet be unwilling to testify to what he anew to be false, or, even if ready to do that, would not venture to run the risk of being detected and exposed by a crossexemitation. Ney, more; there is many a man who would not besitate to be mean by proxy, who would shrink from being obliged to back up his meanness

Were we to judge from the average character of the bills now before the Legislature, we should conclude that the laws of our State must be very fit and judicious. One gentleman proposes to abolish all legal impediment to unlimited Usury; (we believe be is one of those needy borrowers who live in brosp stone fronts on the Fifth avenue:) another calls for a repeal of the late excellent act which allows parties to be witnesses in cases wherein they are interested; while a third, just introduced, proposes that Senators and Assemblamen who may be proved non-residents of the districts which elect them shall, for that reason, be deprived of their seats.

Mr. Wilson, who proposes this latter restriction, s probably in some sort of business beside that of a legislator; and if any one were to introduce a bill requiring him to employ in that business none but residents of his own townsoip, ward or school district, would probably resist it as an irrational and mischievens limitation of his freedom of choice. .. Why may I not judge," be would reasonably ask, whether a resident of this special locality or some other person is best suited to my purpose? This question suffices to explode his bill. The voters of a certain district are sure to give a suf-Scient-in our view, an undesirable-attention to the shricks of locality," without being compelled by law to defer to them implicitly. If the electors of our VIth or XIVth Ward were to choose a resident of the XVth or XVIIIth to represent them at Albany, we should regard it as proof presumptive that he was a fitter man for the post than his locally unexceptionable competitor. Each district ought to make its best contribution to the "col-"lective wisdom;" and whether that contribution be a resident of one locality or another is not of

he minutest general consequence. If you say that a resident of the Vith Ward would be more devoted to the interest of that Ward then any one else, we spewer 1. That this is a matter with regard to which the voters may safely be left to judge for themselves, if fit to choose legislators at all; and 2. That what is needed is not devotion to local interests but capacity to subserve the general good. We might add that the Legislature has no right to define the qualifications of membership, that matter being cared for in the State Constitution; but, as the Legislature cannot be inclined to pass any such bill. we waive this point.

There is certainly one embarrassed State blessed with a sensible Cajef Magistrate. Gov. Randall of Wisconsin tells the People of that State, in his late Message, that they are too decoly in debt-that interest on loans and mortgages is eating them upthat facilities for further borrowing abroad would prove butenares and pitfalls -pleasant at the outset, but sure to damage them in the end. He says they must pay whatever they honestly owe, if they canpay it when due, if possible; but, if not possible, then, as soon thereafter as may be-but not go in debt another dollar. On the contrary, they must work hard and live frugally, so as to be able to pay, and do without many things that it would be convenient to bave, rather than run into debt for them. This is the sober, vital truth, and the West will outgrow its difficulties only so fast and so far as it is beeded.

The American Standard, Uniontown, Pa., is one of those journals, no longer numerous in the Free States, which cling to what is called the "American" party flag, and insist, as their leading idea, that "Americans should rule America;" while to us the principles of any candidate for office seem the vital matter, and his birthplace of no relative importance. We judge that The Standard is beginning to be of like opinion, from the following leader in one of its recent issues, which, we are well assured, is from the vigorous pen of the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, loog an eminent Reprentative in Consress, and foreibly urged for the "American" nomination for Vice President: THE PROGRESS OF SLAVERY.

THE PROGRESS OF SLAVERY.

SOUTHERN DEMANDS AND NORTHERN CONCESSIONS.

One of the first acts of the Government was the adoption of the Ordunance of 1787, prohibiting Slavery in all the Territorius of the United States. This measure was introduced by Jefferson, and advocated by Washington, Madison, Monroe, Raudolph and Parrick Henry of Virginia, and many other distinguished Anti Slavery patriots in the South. They would not permit the word "Slavery" to stain the pure pages of the Constitution. Even the word "serviced was on motion of Mr. Raudolph, stricken out, and "service" substituted, by a unanimous vote. The Convention abhoured everything that sounded or savered of Slavery. Such was the beginning. What is the end? Let us see?

1. Sloce the adoption of this resolution, no less than nite States with Slavery have been admitted, some of them created out of the very Territory thus dedic sted to freedom, and always with the aid of Northern votes.

votes.
2. The following territory has since been sequired 2. The following territory has since been acquired by war or purchase, for the purpose of making more Save States: First, Lousiana, bought for \$15,000,000; ascord, Florica, costing is money and Lodian wars not yet over not less than \$75,000,000; third, Texas, by annexation, payment of her debts and the consequent Merican war, losses, expenses, and bounty lands, \$280,000,000, making \$70,000,000 paid mostly by the Free States for Slave Territory. Loss by the volontary surrender to the British from 49 to 549 40 North latitude, because it would be free and not Slave Territory, say \$50,000,000 more, and all with the aid of Northern votes. What Cubs, Central America, and all Mexico is to cost to make Slave States, is in the foture.

forure.

3. The admission of Missouri as a Slave State, and adoption in 1820 of the Missouri Compromise line, giving all the territory dedicated to freedom by the resolution of 1787 to Slavery, south of 36° 30° north latitude, this too when the North had a majority of 24

votes in Corgress.

4. Every concession but wheta the appetite for new demands, and next in order is the passage in 1850 of the Fu, live Slave Law with the support of Northern votes, to gratify and propitists the South, as a "finaly" and payment in full of the demands of Slavery to save the Union."
5. Finding threats of dissolving the Union success-

ful they try it again. Next they demand that the whole of the Territories of the United States shall be whole of the Territories of the United States shall be opered to Slavery by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line leaving the people of the Territories free to adopt or reject Slavery, as they might think proper; and this was to be another 'floality'—a fical concession by the N rith to the South -viz: the total abolit on of the resolution of 1787. This, also, was car-

ried by Northern votes.

6. But Kansas having rejected Slavery, they now deternance to repudiste their own doctrine; and Popular Sovereignty, so lately and strongly advocated by the South, is now rejected, and they determine to force a Slave Constitution on Kansas; but, defeated in this, they are finally enabled, by the aid of Northern votes and Executive influence, to pass the English bill, per-mitting Kansas to come in a Slave State with a popu-lation of 40,000, and requiring 93,000 to come in as a

Free State.

7. Kaness having spurped the bribe, now it is determined, and with the aid of the Supreme Court, the President and the United States Army, to force Slavery open Kaness and into all the Territories and States of the Union, on the ground that Slavery is not local but national, and has a right to exist under the Constitution of the United States wherever it extends, and stitution of the United States wherever it extends, and stitution of the United States wherever it extends, and that all I wa, "organic or otherwise," in the language of the official paper at Wasoington, "against Siavery are me estitutional and void," no State or Ferritory has a right to resirt the authority of the Constitution and the Sopreme Court. If they succeed in this it must be a "finslity," for it establishes Slavery throughout the Ution, now and forever. If they carry this by Northern votes what more can they ask, unless they require the Northern doughfaces to become slaves themselves to their Southern masters. Will slaves themselves to their Southern masters. Will they do it? Why not make this last concession to save the Union, which the President tells us is again in great danger?

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND -By way of Halifax we have St. John's papers to 8th January. The Commercial Journal, in reviewing the business of the year, congratulates the trade on the generally satisfactory and healthy aspect of its present position. The seal fishery of the past Spring was very unsuccessful, and the cod fishery on the Newfoundland coast, as well as that of the Labrador, was considerably less than an average, but the high price of oil and seal skins has made up for the shor; catch of seals, and the high price paid by shippers to the fishermen for their fish wholly prevented the distress which the short catch would otherwise have entailed on the fishing population. The stock of dry fish on hand on the 31st ult. was something under 270,000 quis., which is far below the average of former years. Owing to the increased quantity required by the Brazils, consequent on the reduction of duty there, the present stock will be inadequate to supply the demand upon it, and must be exhausted long before any of the new catch can be received. The quantity of cod oil on hand amounts to about 300 tung. We gather from our papers that a bill is to be in-

troduced curing the coming session of the Legisla-

To incorporate a Newfoundland Land, Mining, "To incorporate a Newfoundland Land, Mining, and Railway Company, formed by parties of position both in the Colonies and Europe, for the purpose of exploring the Island, with the view of opening up its yet undiscovered or but partially developed resources, and to carry into effect the great project of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, by making Newfoundard the first stepping stone, as it were, the earliest link in the great claim which is to units the two shores together."

The Company is to start with a capital of £500,000.

A novel exhibition is afoot by the people of Welcottrille, who, on Thursday evening, January 20, give an ntertainment called "The Old Folks' Kitchen," with the costumes, furniture, spinning wheels in motion, and other features of the old times of 100 years ago.

EXEMPT FIREMES .- The Exempt Fire Company held its annual meeting last evening.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNET TELEGRAPH

From W. ashington.

WASHINGTON, Tues, tay, Jao, 18, 1859, From Our Own Correspordent. Messrs. Schuyler Colfax, Ma son of Kennicky, and Graham, the delegate from "ike's Peak, appeared before the House Territorial 6, ammittee to day, and urged the organization of Colon . Their arguments bad a manifest effect upon the Commit-

tee in favor of the measure. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs rok'd to-day to report Mr. Slidell's "thirty millions foa

Cuba" bill. The resolution of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the political corruption of the navy yard, causes much consternation among the New York and Philadelphia Democratic members. It is probable that if the Navy Department had been apprised of Mr. Scerman's intention, an objection would have been made to the introduction of the resolution.

Secretary Toucey is said to have expressed fears of its effect on the Connecticut election

The Committee on Ways and Means met to-day, but Mr. Phelps bad no proposition to submit; he said that it would be some days before he should be ready with his plan of relief.

Mr. Cox of Ohio spread the American eagle to a fearful extent to-day. Half the thrones of Europe will tremble when his thunder reaches them, and the Chinese Emperor will shake in his shoes. Mr. Cox proposes to sunex, not only Cuba, but Caica, and to fight England, France and Spain. The diplomatic circles here, however, do not yet exhibit much alarm.

It is rumored that a proposition for the sale of Sonora and Chihushua has been received from President Miramon. The price named is said to be sixteen millions.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

The Senate's Post-Office Committee have agreed to report a bill increasing the postage rates to five cents for all distances under three thousands miles. This feature was opposed by Mesers. Bigier, Dixon and Hale. The Committee are aranimous as to metral que the franking privilege, and propose to authorize the Postmaster General to make bids on the best terms, without regard to particular modes of conveyance, now designated by law. This bill, it is said, will save a million and a half of dollars to the Department. There is no probability that Congress will increase the rates of postage.

Mr. James M. Crane, delegate elect from Novada, has issued a circular to members of Congress, presenting a long array of arguments why the bill to organize that Territory should become a law. Its length is about 600 and width 450 miles. The population ranges from 15,000 to 18,000 souls. His gives a glowing defrom 15,000 to 18,000 souls. It's gives a glowing de-scription of its missing and agricultural features, saying, in conclusion, he can enter into no bargain or arrang-ment for omnibusing the territories through Congress. The Territory of Nevada is suffering under a pecular affliction. The bill to organize it is in advance of others—let each one come up in order and he tested on its merits.

on its merits.

The House Committee on Territories, this moming, ordered the bill to provide for the organization of a Territorial Government in Dasotth, to be reported, with a boundary extending west to the Rocky Mount

Representative Colfax, and Mr. Graham, the delegate elect from Colons, appeared before the Committee, and addressed it in layor of the organization of the latter Territory; but the Committee arrived at no conclusion in regard to it. Should the action be favorable, the Territory will, it is supposed, be made to cover a larger area than Mr. Colfax proposed in his

The Postmaster-General estimates that \$16,900,000 will be required for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June,

Secondary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress his plan for reducing the expenses for the collection of the revenue to the extent of \$400,000 per annum. He proposes the reorganization of the collection districts, the reduction of the one hundred and sixteen ports of entry to seventy-five, and the discontinuance of twenty-coof of the eighty-six ports of delivery—the salaries of officers to remain the same, as under the recommendation their duties would be increased. He suggests the employment of steam-tugs at the larger ports, and whether the protection of the revenue and reine to distressed vessels could not be better effected by the Navy. The revenue cutters might, he says, be at-Navy. The revenue cutters might, he says, be at-tached to the Navy Department, and their officers re-

main in the service until their present commissions expire or terminate by death or resignation. Those who have rendered noteworthy service could be transferred to the Navy, with an assimilated rank.

Mr. Hatch to day in the House made a strong but unsuccessful effort to get up the Senate oill making an appropriation for the St. Clair Flats Improvement. The motion encountered sharp opposition.

The annual meeting of the American Coionization Society was held to-night at the Smithsonian lestitution. The Secretary's report states the receipts of last year at nearly \$62,000. It represents that there is an increasing disposition among the free-colored persons in the Northern States to emigrate to Africa, and that the general interests of Liberia are evidently persons in the Northern States to emigrate to Arriva and that the general interests of Liberia are evidently is proving. The opinion is confidently expressed that the opposition to African colonization will fail to arrest the progress of the Society, and great events are an-ticipated.

XXXVth CONGRESS Second Session

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1859. After the presentation of several departmental seturns, memorials, &c., a joint resolution was passed, permitting Townsend Harris, Consul-General to Japan, and his interpreter, to each accept a gold snuff/box from the Queen of England.

Mr. PUGH objected to the custom of American officers receiving presents from foreign potentates.

Mr. PUGH objected to the custom of American officers receiving presents from foreign potentiales. Mr. Pugh, Mr. Hale and one other Secator voted No. Mr. SEWARD introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for all the correspondence between this Government and Spain relative to proposals for the purchase of Cubs.

Mr. JOHNSON, (Tam.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bin to enable the President to expend the annuities of certain Indian tribes for educational and agricultural purposes in their bohalf. The bill was passed.

bill was passed.

Several resolutions were adopted with reference to

printing, the object being to limit is extent.

Mr. DOOLITTLE feiled to bring up his resolution relative to Commodore Paulding, although he urged its necessity, as heavy suits are pen ing against Paulding in the United States Courts, at New-York.

The Design Published States Courts, at New-York. The Pacific Railroad hill was taken up, but there was

little debate upon it, the time being occupied in voting on the several amendments, the Yeas and Nays being taken on each. The first an endment, Mr. SEBASTIAN'S, that the Eastern Terminus be at Fort Smith, Arkansus, was lost by 48 sgainst 3. Next, Mr. ROUSTON'S amendment that it be be-

tween the 30th and 32d parallels was also lost, 22 Mr. GREEN'S amendment was next considered, being to the effect that the one road have two seatern termini, the southern not farther south than Fulton, Arkenses, and the northern not further north than the

Big Sioux, and that they unite not farther west than the 102d degree of west longitude.

Mr. GREEN spoke is favor of his amendment.

Mr. GREEN 8 (Mo.) amendment was lost.

Mr. RICE'S (Mo.) amendment, making "Puget Sound" the western terminus, was also lost by 43

Mr. WARD S (Texas) amendment, fixing the east-

Mr. WAED S (Ferai) amendment, fixing the eastern terminus between the 324 and 49th parallel, was also rejected by 30 against 24.

Mr. DGOLLTILE'S (Wie.) amendment, of which, the main feature was the granting of the alternation even sections for 40 miles, on both sides of the road, to eactual settlers, in accordance with the principles of the Homestead bill, was also lost by 33 against 19.

Mr. PUGH'S (O.) amendment, that the ratification at the eastern boundary of California, instead of unconstitutionally traversing the State to San Francisco, was also toot.

Gisco, was also toot.

Mr. BIGLEK'S (Ps.) substitute, as submitted on Friday, with some amendment was then adopted.

Mr. BELL (Ton.), after a speech, proposed as a partiamastary way of gotting clear of all the amound-